TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1884.

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Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

What Must Be Done.

To-day it is expected that the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means will atfore the House of Representatives for its consideration.

Mr. Monnison's bill, which it was fondly hoped would solve the problem of tax reduction and provide a platform for the next Democratic campaign as well, is not likely to meet with a very cordial reception. The protectionists don't like it. The free traders despise it. So must all shades and varieties of tariff reformers, because in it there is next to nothing of tariff reform. Mr. WATTERSON calls it a "horizontal deception bill," and even its originator and sponsor, Col. WILLIAM R. MORRISON of Illinois, is believed to take small pleasure in its contemplation.

But whatever view the tariff statesmen may take of it, it can only be regarded in one light by those who are satisfied that the gravest duty before the House of Representatives is to reduce the revenue. For this purpose it is utterly inadequate. Those most interested in its passage and most hopeful of its efficacy toward reducing the revenue do not estimate the maximum amount of reduction that can possibly result from it at over one-quarter the amount of the annual surplus. On the other hand, the weight of opinion is that its provisions will not cause any material change in the revenue, and very likely will increase it. In view of these facts it is incumbent on Col. Morrison, as the dictator of the Democratic policy in the House, without regard to the success or failure of his idolized scheme, to devise some plan by which the enormous surplus that so long has burdened the taxpayers and provided the Republicans with a rich field for plunder and extravagance should be

This could be done probably with greater ease and certainty if the whole plan of althe duty of lessening the unnecessary and pernicious excess of taxes annually received by the Federal Government remains the same, whether the MORRISON bill, or whatever measure may finally appear as the Morrison bill, is to be driven through the House or consigned to a contemptuous oblivion.

France and China.

According to the latest news from Farther India, a French force has occupied Hong-hoa, the last important fortress belonging to the defensive system of the Tonquin delta. Almost simultaneously with the successful assault upon this post a species of Ministerial revolution, favorable to the war party. seems to have taken place at Pekin. Prince Kung and four other members of the Council of Mandarina who are held accountable for the timid and inefficient management of the Tonquin affair, are said to have been publicly degraded by the Empress mother, who is the virtual ruler of the Middie Kingdom during the minority of her son. It is also reported that the Marquis Takag. whose resolute action has been so feebly supported by his Government, has been recalled. not because his course is unacceptable to the persons now in power, but in order to profit by his knowledge of the intentious of the

several European nations. A glance at the map will show that by the occupation of Bac-ninh, Sontay, and Honghos the French are in a position to hold the Song-koi lowlands against attack from the north, and can now turn their attention to the establishment of order in the conquered district and throughout the coast provinces of Annam. It will also be noticed that the movement against Hong-hoa was an indispensable complement of the preceding operations, for while Sontay stands just above that forking of the Red River which produces a spacious and fertile delta, the former town lies a little further to the northwest, above the Black River and the Clear River, which are the most considerable affluents of the Song-kol. The French, therefore, now command every artery of water communication in Tonouin proper. They are still far, however, from having attained the second object of their expedition, viz., the opening of a commercial route to Yunnan. The upper waters of the Red River are as yet controiled by the Black Flags from their stronghold at Lao-kal, on the southern edge of the Yunnanese frontier, down to Tunn-quan, which is about as far above Hong-hoa as the latter place is above Hanol. Moreover, although the European invaders are masters of so many points of strategio value, the frequent murders of missionaries and of their native converts prove that the idea of a French protectorate is extremely repugnant to a part of the Annamese popu-

Whether France will be permitted to establish undisturbed her authority over Tonquin depends on the reception given by the court of Pekin to the new French Minister, M. PATENOTHE, who, according to a Paris newspaper, is instructed to make no domand for a pecuniary indemnity, but to ask simply for China's recognition of the French orate created by the recent treaty of Hus. The recall of the Marquis Turno may | itinerancy, used to come to the door, lie down

The state of the s

proposed agreement, because, although the late Chinese Ambassador to Paris has had his share of humiliation, he is said to be a shrewd fellow, and must see, therefore that at present the Pekin Government could not count upon even the moral support of any European power in the event of war with France. The British Foreign Office, since the Soudan difficulties have engrossed its attention, has maintained an attitude of complete neutrality toward the Tonquin imbroglio, and the temporary revival of good feeling between the German and the Russian

courts has given France an influential friend at Berlin. The political situation of Europe has, in fact, been changed so materially during the last six mouths that China has now little to gain from the tardy palace coup d'état by which the cautious party led by Prince Kung and by Li, the Vicercy of Tebe-ii, has seemingly been made to give place to the violent faction controlled by Tso, the conqueror of Kashgar. Unless the Pekin Government decides to make the best of a bad predicament, and to promptly acknowledge the French protectorate over Tonquin, may see itself deprived of Hainan and Formosa, that are not included in the English guarantee of the Chusan Islands, which Lord GRANVILLE has announced the intention of upholding.

Our Puture Water Supply.

The population of this city in the year 1790, when the first national census was taken, was 83,131. Since that date the population has been doubled, on the average, in each cycle of seventeen years. The cen sus of 1830 showed a total of 1,206,577 within the city limits, and it is probable that our population to-day exceeds 1,400,000 souls. In addition to this aggregate there must also be taken into consideration not less than a quarter of a million more persons who daily cross the numerous ferries or are brought into the city by rail, only to spend the day and to return to their residences at night. A continuation of the same ratio of

increase would give us, in the year 1897, tempt to bring his now famous Tariff bill be- a resident population of 2,413,154. An addition of 400,000 to the present resident population of Manhattan Island will require the occupancy of every building lot between the Battery and the Spuyten Duyvil. This result is the more certain because the surrender of the southern portion of the city to banking, mercantile, and other business purposes involves the transfer from year to year of the resident population to new homes in the upper wards.

Before the close of the present century it is altogether probable that an additional section of Westchester county, including the large and flourishing city of Yonkers, as well as many other important centres of population, will be incorporated within this city. Whether or not this addition will comprise a portion of the present Croton watershed, it s safe to predict that a population of considerable density will at an early period occupy that portion of Westchester and Putnam counties.

Within the next few years the residents of that portion of the city lying north of the Harlem River, notwithstanding the promised supply from the Bronx system, will require for their daily consumption a considerable portion of the entire yield of the Croton watershed, even if its storage capacity be taxed to the utmost possible extent. Each succeeding year will bring with it an increased demand from that quarter. Judging from the earnest opposition of the citizens of Queens county to the scheme of Mayor Low engroes their water supply for the benefit of Brooklyn, it is safe to conclude that the owners of real estate and the residents generally of the portion of Westchester and Putnam counties which are drained by the Croton system will assert their right to such portion of the water which falls upon their own lands as their necessities may demand. It remains to be seen whether they will do this tering the tariff should be withdrawn. But by appropriating the water which they require directly and forcibly, or by an appeal to the courts. In either event, it requires no soothsayer to predict that they will appropriate the water which falls outside the storage reservoirs, even to the last drop, should t be found necessary for their own use.

But this is not all. Contemporaneously with the imperative requisition of the residents of the upper wards and of the countles of Westchester and Putnam for their just proportion of the supply from the Croton watershed, will come the inevitable contamination due to the residence of a numerous population within the area of the watershed itself. Scientific analysis, as well as the experience of every citizen, has shown conclusively that the Croton water, even now, is far from pure. What, then, will it become as the population of the Croton territory increases by hundreds and thousands. together with the accompanying and corre-

sponding increase in live stock? New York is at present by far the greatest manufacturing centre in the United States. Unquestionably it is her destiny to retain in all coming time her supremacy es regards the manufacturing and the industrial arts generally. All the fresh water which can be introduced into the city will therefore be of almost priceless value. It may well be asked. therefore, whether a wise forecast does not dictate to the public authorities to lose no time in seeking an ample supply of pure and wholesome water from other sources than

the Croton watershed. Mr. Howard's Improved Chickens.

Mr. Howard of Long Island claims to have perfected an article in the chicken line which is destined to meet a want long felt. It is nothing less than a chicken that won't scratch-that is, a chicken that can't, for a chicken will scratch if it can.

With the exception possibly of perpetual motion, no desideratum has engaged the attention of the ingenious to a greater extent than has that article so much to be desired in suburban and rural communities, a nonconfiscating chicken. Devices as numerous as non-explosive kerosene lamps have been thought out, but none off them has proved heretofore to be just what the country needed. Endless absurd and ridiculous attempts have been made to supply the desired article, but the first actual steps toward the production of a successful non-scratching chicken were taken unwittingly.

A fancier whose tastes favored modesty of stature sought to produce short-legged fowls by scientific breeding, and creepers were the result. An Oriental sesthete aimed to breed chickens which should vie with the bifurcated stork, and Shanghais crowned his efforts. What Mr. Howard of Long Island has done is to inter-breed Shanghais and creepers and produce chickens with one Shaughai leg and one creeper leg.

The achievement of Mr. Howard is a noteworthy victory of mind over matter. In addition to wisely discarding all expedients which were mechanical in their nature, he rejected the theory that chickens could be made non-scratching through education and moral suasion. The only recorded instance of chickens having been taught anything is found in the doubtful story of the Methodist prescher's fowls, which, after many years of

operate to promote the acceptance of the on their backs and cross their legs in position to be tied whenever a furniture wagon stopped in front of the parsonage.

An Untair Committee.

The Senate committee which is investigating the Department of Public Works does not seem to be conducting the inquiry with

Almost any statement reflecting upon the management of the department is freely permitted to go upon the record whether it nounts to legal evidence or not. The committee receives such testimony, on islative investigation is not to be trammalled by the strict rules of proof which are observed in court. This may be well enough, but the rules which are so readily relaxed to let in testimony against Mr. HUBERT O. THOMPSON and his subordinates are rigorously enforced when they will operate so as to exclude testimony in their favor. The committee then at once concludes that it must act as a court.

In accordance with this policy, the committee yesterday refused to receive testimony going to discredit the character of the only witness who has made any statement affecting the personal integrity of the Commissioner of Public Works. This witness was convicted of a crime against the Federal Government when Gen. BENJAMIN F. TRACY, who is now acting as counsel for this very committee, was United States District Attorney in Brooklyn. He was also once arrested and imprisoned in Washington for some other-offence. Yet Senator GIBBS, the Republican Chairman of the Senate committee, is of the Republican party Mr. Blaine has been reported to have "laughed" vesterday at the idea that Mr. THOMPSON should in simple justice be allowed to prove this fact.

His action in excluding the proof may be funny in his own eyes, but we do not believe it will be regarded as fair in the estimation of the public.

A Barrier in the Way.

Slight but significant intimations from valous sources in the Republican party suggest the possibility that Gen. GRANT may be heard of as a candidate for the nomination at Chicago.

The prospect of such an event may seem very remote just now, but the idea of putting him forward again appears to be seriously entertained by some men who have not lost their influence in Republican councils. Perhaps they will be forced to relinquish it, but they hope rather to have the wisdom of their own preference confirmed by the action of the Convention, after fruitless efforts to agree upon anybody else. According to their plan, GRANT's name will then be proposed, and is expected to take the Convention by storm.

It is a pretty project, but exposed to divers perils. We need mention only one.

The same barrier that blocked the way of the old guard with its third-term banner in the Convention of 1880 may be relied upon to check any remnant of the 306 in the Convention of 1884.

That barrier was JAMES G. BLAINE.

Kentucky will not be denied. Whiskey is per staple, and she will not see whiskey slandered or put down. WESTON's recent pilgrimage of 5,000 miles without the use of alcohol and which purported to be a novel sort of temperance lecture, has been discovered by the Luciscille Post to be a fraud, the truth being every day. The Post very properly asks. "What difference does it make at what end a man takes alcohol?"

The cruellest campaign lie that has yet appeared is the assertion that Miss ABIGAIL M. Dongs has written a considerable part of Mr. BLAINE's history.

No fair-minded citizen will believe it. No onorable man or woman will repeat it without an explicit and emphatic expression of disbelief

Mr. JOHN MULLEN of the Broad street back stand is an extraordinarily sensible man. He and, recognizing bility, under the present laws, of the travelling and hasty public to regulate the wayward and exacting cab drivers, he himself proposes a law by which a cab hirer who disputes with a cab driver may immediately appeal to a police man instead of being obliged to take a trip to the Marshal's office. This voluntary submission to increased discipling is proposed by Mr. MULLEN in exchange for the confidence of the public. "Now," he says, "the public have no confidence in us and they won't engage us." The cabe of the old school have got a bad name as having too high-priced and too obstinate drivers, and, as Mr. MULLEN confesses, the pubic are afraid of them. Liberality and concilia-

ion must now be the old backmen's motto. We hope that this new movement on the part of the old-fashioned cab drivers, which has been occasioned by the introduction of the new vellow-trimmed and cheap cabe, will be successful. We hope Mr. MULLEN and his assoclates will get the legislation they want, and that n return the people will give them their confidence and hire their cabs. By that means the ab drivers will grow wealthier, business will be expedited, and, last but not least, there will e cordiality between those two factions of the laboring public, the cab drivers and the cab hirers, between whom heretofore there has generally existed uncomfortable and pugnacious disagreement.

Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT told his committee yesterday that Mr. D. J. WHITHEY of the Society for the Prevention of Crime did not make the statement concerning the University Club upon which THE SUN commented edi-

torially yesterday morning.
The words uttered by Mr. Whitney were taken down by our reporter at the time they were spoken, and were printed in THE SUN precisely as they were taken down. The official stenographer omitted to take notes of this part of Mr. WHITNEY'S testimony, but Mr. Roose-VELT assumes to question the correctness of our report from his own memory of what was said. We prefer to rely upon the written record made by our reporter at the time.

The active support of Mr. CHORPENNING CRESWELL seems likely to prove fatal to Presiiont ABTHUB's cause in Maryland. CRESWELL is hard at work for ARTHUR, and BLAINE is securing the delegates to the county conventions. Mr. CRESWELL is reported as saying that he s ready to stake his political future on the resuit in Marvland. But it is his political past that he brings into the canvass, and that is not a contribution of value to Mr. ARTHUR

The apparition of one of the ghosts of Grantsm. wearing a friendly countenance, is indeed an ill omen to any candidate for the Republican nomination.

The Meaning of Magwamp

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I have looked in vain in Webster's unabridged and in the cyclopedia for the word "mugwump," frequently need of late in Tax Sun. Kindiy entilation the undersigned, among others, upon its meaning and origin. G. H. P. New Bellantos, April 10.

Mugwump is an ancient New England term, and smacks of the language of the red man, It is used to signify, when gravely spoken, a man of importance, but more commonly a man who thinks himself of importance. Gov. Waller of Connecticut is responsible for the re-newed and widened interest in the word, it having been discovered in some recently published letters of his. A leader such as Gov. Waller is in Connecticut or an authority like Lindley Murray is a magwamp. A synonym for the word in its other sense is the New York term, Big Bug, or the Washington expression. Swellhead. Brewster, Attorney-General, is sometimes salled a mugwump.

BR. BLAING AS THE PURIFIER OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

trong Testimony from his Former Associate to Congress, the Mon. Ellis M. Roberts.

From the Ution Herald of April 14. The etrength which has thus far been de veloped for Mr. Bisine has come from the homes and farms and abops, and not from selfconstituted leaders anywhere. It must con-tinue to be so to the end, so far as Mr. Blaine's original friends are concerned. They stand aside and permit the popular movement to by force or by strategy. If, then, Mr. Blaine should be nominated at Chicago, it will be by the spontaneous and irresistible demand of the Republican rank and file of the Republican States. Such a nomination would carry success with it. It would be the answer to every imbest cure for every sore of faction. It would their own volition, chose him for their leader. and that their trust is equal to their admiration. It would be the rebuke to the pretence that the canvass would be defensive, for it would render it aggressive from the outset.
A campaign for Mr. Blaine could not be de-

fensive. He has been in public life so long that if nominated it would be after scanning every criticism, after rejecting every charge. The people remember that Mr. Blaine was peaker when the Treasury of the United States was purified from the Sanborn contracts from the corruption which assailed it, from the combinations which made Gen. Butler almost master in that department. Without the reformation could not have been accomplished with the thoroughness which attended it. During the whole period for the purification in the front and has rendered services which no other man could have given He was the nearest friend of President Garfield, and sustained him with a vigor which never flinched, and a wisdom which illuminated all affairs. For what was best in the Administration of the martyr President he was in great part responsible, and certainly he was devoted in its support. He is now the natural heir of the wealth of favor and affection and enthusiasm which the American people cherish for Garfield. A few of the same men who pursued Garfield with malignity to the grave may try a campaign of detraction, but the people have heard whatever can be said, and the nomination, if made, will be the final verdiet upon every imputation which has been invented. No Republican can be put into the field who will not be assailed. Already the habits of Senator Edmunds are severely critideed. But the entire record of Mr. Blaine has long been before the country, and the popular uprising is caused in some measure by the indignation of thinking citizens at the assaults which have been made. Garfield's choice of his foremost adviser will be taken as worth more than any factional or partisan arraign-

Mr. Blaine will stand for intelligent support of the principle of protection to American industry. He will continue President Garfield's task of elevating the civil service. He will labor for the increase of national unity and good feeling, and he will receive among the best Southern people a generous support to that end. He is an American of Americans and prudently, but in a manly way, thelwill maintain the dignity of the republic. With him as President, no Secretary of State would get himself into the lamentable plight which Mr. Frelinghuysen has run into by exposing State secrets and thrusting a Minister of the United States into a quarrel with Bismarck.

We are every way content to leave the matter

of the Presidential nomination to the Chicago Convention. We have sought to counsel harmony and patient waiting for the expressions of the popular will. We are not advocating the nomination of Mr. Blaine. We do not say that the Convention will find it wise to nominate him. We do predict that if the people in their primaries and home gatherings, in their orig-inal conventions, in their sovereign capacity. shall name him, the canvass will not be de-fensive. It will start with such popular strength s has never before been exhibited without patronage or organization. It is the voice which rises on the lips of the people, without suggestion and without training. If a nomination were to give it discipline and system, no opposition could stand before it. The Chicago Convention may see some sufficient reason for some other cause than that a canvass for Mr. Blaine would be defensive. A canvass for him would be a campaign of fire.

JUSTICE FIELD'S MERITS.

The Editor of the Kansas City Times Regards him as a Platform in Himself.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Happening to be in the city. I noticed your remarks this morning regarding the mention of Mr. Justice Field as an available candidate for the Democratic nomination by my paper, the Kansas City Times, in which it is alluded to as "our esteemed free trade contemporary." you will permit me. I beg to call your attention to the Times's platform, which it carries at the head of its editorial columns, the tariff plank of which calls for "a revision of the present inthan necessary for ordinary governmental purposes are extorted from the people: free lumber and fence wire for Western farmers."

Der and fence wire for Western farmers."

On that rock we stand, and in my opinion the Democratic party can afford to stand. If the reduction of absolutely unnecessary taxation is not a living and a winning issue, then there is no need for the Democrate seeking one. At the same time I wish to correct you in the opinion, frequently expressed, that the Times is a free trade paper. Whatever may be our views on that theory, every sensible man knows free trade is an impossibility in this generation. But a judicious and timely revision of the tariff ought to commend itself to all disinterested persons. This does not necessarily commit us to the pending horizontal bill, of the wisdom and timeliness of which I have my doubts.

Our suggestion of Mr. Justice Field as an available Democratic candidate for the Presidency because, among other points of availability, he has no record on the tariff question." Is exactly in line with The Bun's teachings. You are trying to get Democrate in Congress not to hopelessly divide the party on this question, and we want to impress the same idea on the Chicago Convention in advance, and show it a candidate who would be a platform in himself, no matter what Congress may do on the tariff question. Will not The Sun reflect its effuigent beams in the same direction?

Editor Kansas City Times, New York, April 9. On that rock we stand, and in my opinion the

Americans Imprisoned in Chibunhun.

WASHINGTON, April 13.-Travellers who have gone to Chihushua, Mexico, have invariably visited the prison to see the Apache Indians who are confined there, members of Juh's band, who committed so many depre-dations along the border, and after looking at the fitty equaws travellers always talk with the Americans wh are in prison, communerate with them, and leave them a fittle money to buy food, for the allowance granted hem by the Mexican Government is only four cents a day. They are not kept in cells, but are herded in an old barracks like so many cattle; they have no beds, no blankets, but they lie on the dirt floor when they sleep, with the flith festering around them. They are given no opportunity to bathe, and are covered with vermin. The Mexicans do not mind it, for it is their natural conlition, but the Americans become diseased, and at last one of them is on the verge of insanity from starvation A gentleman recently from Chihuahua called at the tate Department the other day, and stated to the ofthe Consul there had not called the attention of the department to the matter, and Consul-General Sutton was immediately ordered to Chihushua to make an investiration. His report has just been received, and he coroborates the statements made by the gentleman referred to, and recommends the removal of the Consul there. He is engaged in the banking business, and there-fore has relatious with the Mexican efficens which prevent him from attending to the interests of American

is fees for compensation, and they are not large enough to induce a competent man to take the place. The Sec retary of State will ask Congress to fix the salary of the Consel at Chibushus at \$1,000 a year hereafter, as the opening of the relirond and the investment of Arterican capital make it important to have the services of an agent there who will attend to his business.

LITTLE BRASS BED JACKET.

A Confederate Cannon that has Made a Nelse

The little brass howitzer know as "Red acket," which has been used by Mr. James W Godfrey, arms and ammunition manufacturer. of 72 Catharine street, in firing salutes at the City Hall at every public demonstration since 1865, has suddenly loomed into historical prominence through a paragraph printed in THE BUN in its account of the celebration of last Evacuation Day. The paragraph is as follows: All the salutes were duly responded to by a little pony howitzer aboard the Sam Sloan, concerning which the story is told that it was, after the war, dahed up on the fluke of an anchor in the Chattahoochee River, where i had been thrown by the fleeing Columbus Guards of Co

This paragraph was read away down in Georgia, and Lieut. Chappell of the Guards wrote to the Association of Owners and Agenta of Steam and Sail Vessels of the Port of New York asking for information concerning the gun. Commander and Secretary D. M. Munger began an investigation, and found the gun in the possession of Mr. Godfrey. It was readily identified by the following inscription:

RED JACKET.
Presented to the Columbus Guards by
Lieut, Clements,
July, 1941.

The inscription was nearly effaced, but could be traced with a magnifying glass. Commander Munger reported to the Columbus Guards, and wrote that Mr. Godfrey was willing to restore the relic to its proper owners. Answer was duly returned from the Captain of the Guards. It enclosed a resolution of the Common Council of the city of Columbus, thanking Mr. Godfrey for his offer to restore the gun, and offered to defray all expenses for purchase and sending. A Sun reporter called upon Mr. Godfrey yesterday, and from him learned the history of Red Jacket. I bought the howitzer, he said, from Capt. Geo. H. Whiteside in 1865. Capt. Whiteside was then commander of the Shamrock, and afterward commander of the Shamrock and afterward commander the Robecca Everingham, recently burned on the Chatta-hoochee River. I purchased it for a mere song in a general invoice of old junk. It was costed with verdigiris, and not until it was cleaned, some time afterward, was the inscription decipherable. Capt. Whiteside drow the gun and carriage from the bottom of the Chattahoochee River on the fluke of the anchor of the Shamrock, and had no idea of its historical record."

Red Jacket began firing salutes in 1861 at the inauguration of Jefferson Davis as President of the Nouthern Confederacy at Montgomery. Ala. On that occasion it was handled by the Columbus Guards, who were stationed on Captol Hill and fired it 100 times. When the Guards were ordered to the front and became Company Go of the Second Georgia Regiment, and joined Toomba's brigade, Red Jacket was left in the care of the clizens of Columbus, and did duty in firing salutes for Confederacy at Columbus, the Columbians, who had not heard of Gen. Lee's surrender, planted Red Jacket upon the bank of the Chattahoochee River and prepared to beat back the invader. They were soon convinced the stream. The inscription was nearly effaced, but could

of this error, but to save their little howitzer they spiked it and tumbled it to the bottom of the stream.

Since lied Jacket has been in New York it has belebed forth salutes for the inauguration of each President of the United States, beginning with Gen. Grant. "except," said Mr. Godfrey, "the inauguration of Hayes. I fired 100 guns in the City Hall square on receipt of the news of President Tilden's election, and I stust the little gun will fire another salute for his election this year."

The Columbus Guards will celebrate their fittleth anniversary on April 28. On that day the howitzer will be restored to them by J. W. Woodford, President of the Board of Trade of Columbus, in behalf of Mr. Godfrey, who has engraved upon the howitzer this inscription: "Restored to the Columbus Guards, April 28, 1894, by James W. Godfrey of New York."

Red Jacket leaves the city to-day on board the steamship Chattahoochee for home.

BUSTLE IN THE NAVY YARD. Whatever the Government Undertakes to Do It Always Does Well.

An old lumber schooner bearing the meliffuous name of Telumah has been tied up near the boat house at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for several days. Two bosses, twelve men, two mules, and a steam engine have unloaded the

One man ran the engine. One overhauled a an opening in the bow of the schooner. Three nen watched the other man. One boss watche the three men watch the other man. One man the three men watch the other man. One man in the hold of the schooner caught the end of the rope and passed it to another man. The other man made it fast to the timber. A third man looked on. A boss looked at the three. The man who tied the rope to the timber was a new man in the yard. He did it well. Then he shouled, "Go ahead." The two other men passed the word to the boss, who sat on a timber beside them.

passed the word to the boss, who sat on a timber beside them.

The boss shouled the order to the boss on the shore. He gave the order to the four men around him. These men simultaneously notified the engineer, who started the engine, and thus pulled the stick of timber half way out of the schooner. Then all hands shouled, "Whoa!" The rope was overhauled, and a new hitch taken. This time the timber reached the shore.

shore.

In the mean time three men had stood around the team of mules, one of them holding the reins. When a stick of timber reached the wharf at 3 o'clock in the afternoon the men all examined it attentively. They called it a small piece. Then a timber truck was run over the timber, and six men pressed their weight on the tongue, so that the timber was lifted clear of the ground. The mules would have trotted away with it if one of the men had not restrained them.

A Sergeant of marines walked slowly along a

restrained them.

A Sergeant of marines walked slowly along a path not far away, when the mules stopped, and a man got off of an old spar to unhitch the timber. The Sergeant gazed thoughtfully over the river at the smoke of a tug that rolled azily up after leaving the exhaust pipe. The Sergeant said:
That makes six timbers those men have got out in seven hours, and yet some propie think there's easy times in the navy yard."

GOV. ABBETT TO APPOINT ASSESSORS.

Legislation Helping Elizabeth to Stagger Under Its Big Debt. A great crowd filled the Council Chamber

in the City Hall at Elizabeth yesterday after-noon. John I. Rankin, the President of the Council, sat on the platform beside Gov. Leon Abbott. The latter had been invited to hear the arguments of citizens as to the advisability of the Governor exercising a right given him by a bill recently passed to appoint three Commissioners to assess taxpayers to provide for the municipal expenses, when the regular

for the municipal expenses, when the regular assessors, from any cause, fail to properly perform their duties.

Such a state of affairs, it was said, had arisen in Elizabeth, and the law was originated to avert the burden imposed by a service of writic consequent upon delays in effecting settlements with the city's creditors. Many offers had been made by creditors to take assessment securities, provided clear titles were given to what are called the abandoned lands inside the city lines of Elizabeth. Among those who were willing to take such assessments was George R. McKenzle, President of the Singer Manufacturing Company.

There was no opposition to the demand that the Governor should make the order. The speakers in favor of his doing so were P. P. Glihocly, U. H. Campbell, Lawyer R. D. Linderbury, John D. Norris, Major Hugh W. Adams, and others. All implored the Governor to use his prerogative to afford the city relief.

Gov. Abbett asked if any one present desired to oppose the petition, and, after a minute's silence, a citizen moved that the question of appointing the committee be put to vote. The Governor put the question, and a thundering "Ays" was succeeded by a dead slience when the "Noes" were called for, Gov. Abbett declared his intention of appointing Commissioners.

the "Noes" were called for. the Acceptance of the charge o Bob Ingersoll's Efforts to Reach Chicago.

WASHINGTON, April 18.-Col. Ingersoll's riends do not despair of getting him into the Chicago convention from somewhere. The Colonel shares the feelings of his friends. A movement is on foot in the District of Columbia looking to another convention on the ground that the one in which Ingersoll was so unnercifully beaten was irregular and fraudplent week the eloquent heretic was registered in New York as halling from Illinois, and it was so printed in the newspapers. Mr. Greeley once hailed from Oregon. Col. Ingersoil, though a resident of Washington, may yet turn up at Chicago as a delegate from some unexpected quarter. The Colonel's solicitude to go to the Convention denotes a purpose. He has had a sliding scale of preferences, the latest being Justice Harian. The week before it was Justice Miller, and for a considerable time before that Gen. Logan fancied that he had the Colonel's favor. The very latest is that Ingersoll, seeing which way the cat is woing to jump, is prepared to swing in for

Rumored Resens of Lieut. Greely. Washington, April 14.-The Navy Departnent was informed to-day that a rumor prevailed at 8: some, N. F., that the Greely party had been rescue. from a mass of floating ice by the crew of a whating archooser. The United States Consul at 8t. Johns sende word that the report is not believed there. He adds that he will promptly advise the department of whatever information may be received on like subject. DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Senate Passes the Naval Appropriation Bift, Including the New Cruisers. WASHINGTON, April 14 .- The Senate to-day passed the Naval Appropriation bill. It adopted the smendment appropriating \$2,500,000 for the construction of new steel cruisers; also an amendment proposed by Mr. Bayard requiring the Secretaries of War and the Navy and the Gun Foundry Board to report to the next

> sel of 8,500 tons displacement.
>
> It is expected that there will be a struggle in the House over the new cruisers, but there seems to be a better chance that the House will accept the amendment than there

session of Congress plans and estimates for a

gun factory to complete guns from six inches to

sixteen inches calibre; also an amendment

directing the Secretary of the Navy to report

plans for the construction of one armed ves-

House will accept the amendment than there was some weeks ago.

The Sennat took up the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout this country. Sections constituting the district courts courts of bankruptcy, and providing for the appointment of Commissioners in Bankruptcy to have all the powers of a master in chancery, and supervisors in bankruptcy to examine into the administration of bankruptcy to examine into the administration of bankruptcy proceedings, were agreed to.

A petition signed by Mrs. Jas. A. Garfield and 500 other citizens of Cleveland was presented asking for the passage of the bill providing for the return of the Nez Percé Indians to their old home.

the return of the Nez Percé Indians to their old home.

Mr. Turner (Dem., Kv.) introduced in the House a bill reciting that the bondholders and millionaires have paid to tax on incomes to support the Government for over twenty years; that taxes should be imposed, and that there should be no favored class; and providing that an income tax of three ner cent. on over \$5.000, five per cent, on over \$10,000, and ten per cent. on over \$1.000, 600 be collected.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Dorsheimer (Dem., N. Y.) authorizing the President to appoint and retire John C. Fremont with the rank of Major-General. A similar bill was introduced in the Sonate by Mr. Sherman.

Mr. King (Dem., La.) introduced a bill to place agricultural implements, cotton ties, flannels, blankets, knit goods, and some other articles on the free list.

CHIEF JUSTICE PERRY'S DEATH.

Stricken with Apoplexy in Brooklyn as he

was Preparing to Go to Wyoming. John C. Perry, who was recently appointed Chief Justice of Wyoming Territory, died suddenly of apoplexy yesterday. He started from his residence, 466 Washington avenue, Brooklyn, in the afternoon with his daughter Juliette to make arrangements for his departure for acting some business in the Mechanics' Bank acting some business in the Mechanics' Bank he crossed the City Hall square, his daughter leaning on his arm. He suddenly stumbled, his hat fell off, and his daughter with difficulty supported him until Fire Marshal Thorn, who was passing, reached his side.

The stricken man was supported to the Fulton Bank, and was placed on the lounge in the directors' room. To his daughter's inquiries as to how he fell be gattern answers.

scious man was carried in an ambulance to his residence. He died a few minutes after reaching home.

He was 51 years old. He was appointed Assistant District Attorney of Ulster county in 1854. In 1857 he removed to Brooklyn. He was in the Assembly, and in 1866 he was appointed United States Assistant District Attorney. He was elected to the State Senate in 1871. Four years ago he was appointed counsel to the Board of Police and Excise; and runined the position until last month, when his appointment to the Chief Justiceship of Wyoming Territory was confirmed. A banquet in his honor was given last week by the Brooklyn Club.

MORRISON'S TARIFF BILL

A Fight Likely to Occur To-day on the Ques-tion of Considering It.

WASHINGTON, April 14 .-- It is hard to say what will be the result of Morrison's attempt to call up his tariff bill to-morrow. The revenue reformers have been summoned back, which looks as though Morrison was not quite sure of his majority. The Republicans, with an exception or two, say that the whole vote of

ception or two, say that the whole vote of that side will be given against the consideration of the bill, whatever may be the tactics that Mr. Bundali may pursue.

Some of the Republicans who have made canvasses of the views of members predict that the consideration of the bill will be prevented by a narrow majority of 12.

There seems to be some doubt as to Mr. Rancommand. If he should decide to make no opposition to the consideration of the bill it will be taken up, and then be met with a motion to strike out the enacting clause. At all events, it looks as though there might be a prolonged flerce parliamentary battle before action is had.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is the new Government ateamer Dolphin a seagoing craft!
If so, is she a steamer or a sailing vessel! If any starm
was created in foreign countries by the launch of the dret ship of the new navy, will not the alarm be quieter by the consideration that she cannot cross the Atlantic in less than six weeks' time? This cruiser has a cost capacity of 200 tons. She consumes sixty tons a day. This will carry her, if she meets all promises made for ref. 1,500 mines. When she is 1,500 mines from samir licok, on her way to cruise in European waters, she will be just east of the Banks of Kwefoundiand. It is 1,200 miles further to Queenstown. To enable her to pass over this distance she has "auxiliary" sails, and a one-knot Guif stream mercituity provided by mature, on the tempt that the wind is tempered to a shorn lamb. It may be that the wind is tempered to a shorn lamb. It may be the sail of the sail o spacity of 300 tons. She consumes sixty tone a day

Deciding Against a Life Insurance Company. WASHINDTON, April 14.-The Supreme Court to-day gave a decision in favor of Emilia Moulor, plain tiff in, error against the American Life Insurance Com pany. Her husband's life insurance policy contained a stipulation that if his answers made to the company in sapplication for the policy were found to be untrue the policy should be null and void. He shawered "no to the questions whether he had ever find asthma, sere ula, or communition. In the trial of the case there we evidence to show that he had had there diseases in a hichjent form, but there was also evidence to show the he was entirely unaware of it. The Supreme Col.

The Chicago Whent Market Depressed. CHICAGO, April 14.-Depression marked the

pening on 'Change this morning, and prices for coreals haded off quickly in the presence of fine weather and shaded off quickly in the presence of fine weather and lack of any foreign advices. Wheat sold off fully one cent within the first ten minutes' trading, and then lagged until toward the close, when a sharp inquiry syring up owing to a report of storing whether the weather where and an intimation that the next valide in would show a large decrease. The market ruled firm, and closed 4 ingles for May and June and 4 ingles for May and June and 4 ingles for July than on Saturday. On the call board the rales were 1.015.000 busines, May selling up to 83% and closing at 83%, June closing at 83%, and July at 87%.

Aguero's Cuban Insurrection. KEY WEST, April 14.-Advices from Havana

say that it is semi-officially reported that Aguero pene-trated the rich jurisdiction of Colon, receiving everywhere on the road accessions of noon arceiving eventure where on the road accessions of men and horses, had burned various piantations where help was denit fits insurrection will increase if the troops are unsto capture the papers accuse military suthorities with ignorance and indifference.

From the Cleveland Lead

From the Cicerland Leader.

GALVERTON. Tex., April 10.—A. L. Marx of Pennsylvania, but who has resided in Galveston for some time, being employed at one of the cotton presses, strond up before sullivan at the Opera House to-night, and was knocked hors de combat in 55 seconds, the champion sending him brinsed and bleeding from the stage. Marx, who is a perfect type of the physical man, has quite a reputation as a pugillat. He claims to have fought six battles before coming here, and has never lost one. He expressed a desire to give the champion another tussie with soft gloves.

Dull Times. From the Philadelphia Call

Canadian Hotel Kacper—I don't see how we are going to get atom. The house is about empty, yet it is impossible to reduce expanses. Look over the American papers and see what the news is.

Hotel Cierk—I have looked over them. There has not been a big defeication in the United States for two weeks. Canadian Hotel Keeper-My stars! we will be ruined. I never knew the times to be so dull.

> Never Too Late. From Treas Hiftings.

He was quite late arriving at a solrée given y a prominent helle, and he immediately sought her resence to applegies, and said.

"I her a thousand pardons for coming so late."

"My des re," replied the lady, graciously, "no par-ions are needed. You can never come too late."

From the Chicago Tribune. If ex-Congressman Roswell P. Flower cannot get the nomination for President be will be estimated

with that of Vice-President. **一种种种种的** DYNAMITE SHOT WITH A POPOUN, Compressed Air Flinging Projectice free

Part Hamilton to Fort Wadsworth Three shots, one with a projectile weighing nineteen pounds and two with projectiles weighing seventeen pounds each, were fired across the Narrows yesterday from Fort Hamilton to Fort Wadsworth with the new dynamite air gun. The gun is merely a seamless brass tube a quarter of an inch thick and forty feet long, with a four-inch smooth bore. The propelling power is simply an air compressor, supplying about five hundred pounds pressure to the square inch. The projectiles used were four feet long. They were loaded with lead instead of dynamite, and feathered with a stick of wood not unlike a brass-covered base

ball bat. This gun is the invention of D. M. Mefford. W. A. Bartlett, and George H. Reynolds, The patent is owned by H. D. Windsor of the American Torpedo Company. The experiments yes-terday were part of an elaborate series ordered by Secretary Lincoln of the War Department, and carried out under the direction of Col. Hamilton by Lieut. E. L. Zaiński of the Fifth Artillery. The experiments yesterday were witnessed by Col. Hamilton. Major Bandolph, Capt. Weir. Lieut. Wood, Lieut. Buckman, and Lieut. Roberts.

Artillery. The experiments yesterday were witnessed by Col. Hamilton. Major Randolph. Capt. Wolr. Lieut. Wood. Lieut. Buckman. and Lieut. Roberts.

The same gan. at a previous test, sent a 24-pound shot across the Narrows with 500 pounds air pressure, striking about fifteen vards short of the target at 20° elevation. Another shot, with the same pressure, at 25° elevation, went five yards to the right of the target. These figures, however, have no significance as to possible accuracy, for the gun has not been fired often enough to give the requisite data for accurate aim. The projectile is new, the propelling force is new, and the gun is new, so that many details are to be learned by experience; but the fact that a 24-pound and can be sent across the Narrows with a popgun opens a wide field of possibilities when the use of increased air pressure and improved projectiles is taken into consideration. The advantages claimed for the new gun, and now partly demonstrated, are simply stupendous. In the first place, the ammunition is much cheaper than powder. In forts and on board ship the steam power to compress air is easily available, and for field work the compressed air can be transported in flasks. The gun is not made dirty, and need not be cleaned. There is no smoke to reveal the location of the gun to the enemy, so that masked batteries may be planted with immunity. There is no more noise than is made by one puff of a starting locomotive. The propelling force can be measured as accurately as a gauge can measure, and the force of the ammunition does not vary with the dampness of the weather.

The gun costs only about one-twentieth as much as other guns of its range, and can be built in almost any machine abop. The Delamater Iron Works, which built the one used was pressured as accurately as a gauge can measure, and the force of the ammunition does not vary with the dampness of the weather.

The gun costs only about one-twentieth as much as other guns of its range, and can be built in almost any machine abop. The

tempt has been made to rifle the feather of the projectile so as to secure accuracy of aim. It is not so necessary for the projectile to benetrate the object as with an ordinary shot, because it is the explosion of the dynamite, and not the concussion of the projectile, that does the execution.

The new gun looks very much like a telescope. In the vicinity of the experiments yesterday there were many of the old-fashioned big Dahigran smooth-bore guns mounted in the fort. The contrast in the appearance of the two guns was as striking as that between the Monitor and an old-fashioned frigute.

-Gounod has completed a new work, an atorio, which is entitled "Mors et Vita," and is a sequel to the "Redemption." -The census returns for 1883 give the

population of Berlin as 1,220,392, of whom 20,587 are soldiers. In 1850 the population was only 419,720, of whom 17,547 were soldiers. -A new ladies' club has been started in Londou, close to Ficcadilly. The Counters of Forta-mouth, Lady Elizabeth Cust, Lady Nary Harvey, and

Lady Knightley are on the gouncil.

-Father Anderiedy, the proposed new General of the Jesuits, is now at Rome, lodged in the The number of living Roman Catholic Cardinals is fiftyelx. so that fourteen hate are still vacant. If is said

-Of the three M. P.s just introduced to the House of Commons, Sir Robert Peel has a brother there. Speaker; Mr. Redmond has a brother, and Mr. Thornhill a cousin. Both the Premier and leader of and Mr. Samuelson (Liberal) and Sir George Elliot (Tory) have each a son in the House. Then of brothers there are the Basses, the Brassaya, the Brights, the Buxons, the Campbells, the Downeys, the Egertons the Pollambes, the Powlers, the Hamiltons, the Harcourt (who are divided in politics), the Kennards, the Law-rences, the Leathains, the Leightons, the Moarthurs,

the Peases, the Percye, and the Viviana. -The American marksman, Ira Paine, whose wonderful shooting at the gallery of Gastlenne Renetti, in the Avenue d'Antin has recently attracted many Parisians of note, and who drew crowds to his performances at the Folies Bergeres, is now exhibiting his skill at the Cautarbury Theatre of Varieties in London. The London Standard says of him: His frame is ad-mirably suited to the accomplishment of such feats of nerve and steadmess of aim as he nightly undertakes. He has shoulders of great width and is as firm as a rock, this qualification, added to his certainty of eya, rendering him as accurate as a piece of machinery. Nothing less, indeed, is requisite for such tasks as hitting a nut

-The Russian authorities ruling over the swapaper press continue to distinguish themselves by feeting the most ridiculous results. When the funera of the late Count Viadimir Adjerberg took place recent the Emperor and Empress and nearly all the Imperial firand Dukes and Duchesses were the most conspicuous among the chief mourners, and the Emperor even rode for a short distance behind the remains in the proces-sion, which is an honor reserved by the Russian Czars almost entirely for deceased members of their own imperial families. For three days the Official Mes not publish a single word about this great public funeral, and all the other journals gave their different accounts without uttering a syllable as to the pressure of the imperial family. They were deterred by the standing order forbidding all mention of movements of imperial personages until officially chronicled in the Sovernment Gazette. Yet the fact of the imperial presence at the funeral was telegraphed the same night to Moscow, and unreservedly published the next day in M. Katkoff's favored journal.

-- Expressions of opinion on athletics in

colleges have been elicited by the Independent from some college officials and others. Bishop F. D. Hunting-ton says that nothing can prevent these matches from being an enormous school of bad morals in betting and gambling, and that they cause disorder, waste, prodigality, a carnival of autmalism or any of the vulgarities of vice. The Roy. Dr. Howard Crosby says there is meither dignity nor sense in identifying a college faculty with students' games. The moment there are rival clubs in different colleges to contend for mastery the mind is diverted from intellectual study, the classes think more of their boat race than of their mathematics, and the of their boat race than or their mathematics, and me muscular man under training is the hero of the college. It debases the morals of collegians. Let the games and sports of collegians be confined to the college campus among themselves in simple and imprompts atyle. The Rev. Dr. John Hall thinks that no great will has yet been done, and in many instances the best students have been the best men on boats and bars. But the chief end of olleges is not in this direction. The Rev. Dr. Newman Smyth writes that the effect of athletics upon the standards of physical virtue in our colleges should not be underestimated. Bishop Thomas M. Clark says that underesumated. Bianop thomas M. Clark says ton-while young men are not sent to college in order to be-come athletes, yet it is well, on all faccounts, that they should become athletic. President Samuel C. Hartlett sees one undesirable outgrowth of the present state of the case in a tendancy to substitute for the healthy aports of the many an exposetye atrain upon the verf sports of the many an excessive strain upon the very few. The Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler protests against the increasing furor for intercollegiate pitched battler, whether with oars, fast, or footballs. "There is not a good thing in the world that the devil will let alone; and the row held world that the devil will let alone; and just now he is trying to get the 'upper hand' in the important matter of physical exercise for college students." The Rev. Dr. George H. Hepworth has a very decided opinion that a college without a gymnasic could hardly commend itself to sensible parents. Henr C. Potter, Assistant Bishop, observes that the present drift in the direction of recreation and amusement appears to be so strong as to need very little encouragement on the part of college authorities, and a good deal of wise guidance, if not restraint. To get healthy ex-

ercise in the ways that are popular at college has come to be, in many cases, an expensive luxury, costing a good deal more time, money, and strength than the end

seems to him to warrant. President William W. Patton holds that within the bounds of moderation as to time and expense there is undoubtedly a field for athletic as-ercise; but a field with the bars down is usually a bad thing. Bishop A. Cleveland Come counsels the virtue of